WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1875.

NO. 193.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

FOURTH OF JULY AT MEMPHIS. CONVERSION OF GENS. FORREST AND PILLOW.

THEY ADDRESS THE COLORED CITIZENS

AS LADIES AND GENTHEMEN.

The Doctrines of The National Republican Fully Indersed-Equal Bights Before the Law-Protection in the Exercise of the Franchise and in Securing Education operation in Securthe Small Farms.

Forrest and Pillow accepting Republican doc-trines regarding the colored race. The celebra-tion of the natal day of the Republic in Memphis, Tenn., was marked by some extraordinary scenes. not least remarkable of which was the gathering of negro societies and clubs who had specially invited Generals N. B. Forrest and Gideon J. Pillow and other former Confederates to address them. The Memphis Appeal estimates that at least 5,000 colored people were in attendance, and says that, after the address of welcome of President Henley, of one of the negro societies, a representative of the colored ladies advanced to where Gen. Forcest was standing and presented him with a bouquet, saying: "Mr. Forcest, allow me to present you this bouquet as a token of re-conclination and as offering of peace and good-will." The little incident was greeted with much appliance and

GEN. FORREST, TAKING THE BOUQUET, SAID : Ladies and Gentlemen: I accept the flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the white and colored races of the Southern States. I aca memento of reconcilitation between the white and colored races of the Southern States. I accept it more particularly as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God's earth who loves the ladies I believe it is myself. [Applause and laughter.] This day is a day that is proud to me, having occupied the position that I did for the past twelve years, and been missunderstood by your race. This is the first opportunity I have had during that time to say that I am your friend. I am here a representative of the Southern people—one more slandered and maligned than any man in the nation. I will say to you and to the colored race that the men who bore arms and followed the flag of the Confederacy are, with very few exceptions, your friends. I have an opportunity of saying what I have always felt—that I am your friend, for my interests are your interests, and your interests are my interests. We were born on the same soil, breathe the same air and live in the same land. Why, then, can we not live as brothers! I will say that when the war broke out I felt it my duty to stand by my people. When the time came I did the best I could, and I don't believe I flickered. I came kere with THE JEERS OF SOME WHITE PROPER

THE JEERS OF SOME WHITE FROFLE,
who think that I am doing wrong. I believe that
I can exert some influence and do much to assist
the people in strengthening fraternal relations,
and shall do all in my power to bring about
peace. I that slways been my motto to elevate
every man—to depress none. I want to elevate
you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on
farms and wherever you are capable of going. I
have not said anything about politics to-day. I
don't propose to say anything about politics. You
have a right to elect whom you please; vote for
the man you think best, and I think, when that is
done, that you and I are freemen. Do as you
consider right and honest in electing men for
office. I did not come here to make yeu a long
speech, although invited to do so by you. I am
not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet
you as friends, and welcome you to the white
people. I want you to come nearer to us. When
I can serve you I will do so.
WE HAVE BUT ONE FLAG, ONE COUNTRY; WE HAVE BUT ONE FLAG, ONE COUNTRY:

let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment. Use your best judgement in selecting men for office, and vote as you think right. Many things have been said about me which are wrong and which white and black re-

was then introduced, and made quite a lengthy address. He said he had accepted their invitation from a sense of duty to the country, and as a proof that the white race feel an interest in the welfare of the colored race. He added, further, that he was not a candidate for any office, and never expected to seek their votes. Then he proceeded to advise them as to their course in the future, and, although promising to avoid all partisan political questions, naturally found it extendly difficult to do so. We quote a portion of his address as follows:

The late great civil war of the States resulted

gave force and permanensy to the emancipation proclamation of the President. The several amendments to the Federal Constitution, since adopted, placed your freedom and your civil and political rights under the protection of that instrument and of the Federal Government. Your rights and those of the white race are thus put upon the same footing. You and I are equal sefore the law. All the powers of that Government are pledged for your enjoyment of the liberty and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The white race, in the war of the Revolution, achieved their own independence and established this Government. That Government gave you your liberties. You were taken from your former owners by "A strong arm, and at the cost of millions of its treasure and oceans of the blood of the white race, and you were made the equal before the law of the richest and greatest of the white race. No power on the earth could re-ensiave you. You have been told by bad men that the white race of the south are your enemies, and that

white race in the South was itself overcome and conquered by the great armies of the Government. While your former owners would have prevented your emanpipation, yet they would not now re-ensiave you if it were left to their own free will. Those who tell you otherwise utter a calumny on the white race, and they know it to be a calumny. Having thus conferred on you, at a cost in blood and treasure so great, the priceless boom of liberty, it remains to be seen whether your race will appreciate this great act of beneficenes on the part of the nation, and prove yourselves worthy the liberties of American citizenship. In the history of the human family there is no instance recorded of a government, at such a cost to its people and reasure, emancipating a race of people and elevating it to full citizenship. To fulfill your duties to this Government, you should always

But this is not your whole duty. You should obey all its laws; you should be sober and industrious people, and by your energy and frugal habits you should add to the aggregate wealth of the mation, and acquire for yourseives the necessaries and comioris of life. If you should be idle and indolent, or dissipated, you will become paupers and vagabonds. All of that class will grove themselves unfit for liberty. The Government has given you your liberties, and conferred upon you the full citizenship which was the birthright of the white race. It can do no more for you. It cannot place you he ease and wealth. These things can be acquired by you, as they are by the industrious and frugal of the white race. By industry, sobriety and frugal shabits every man in the enjoyment of good health can acquire the necessaries and comforts of life. Intelligence is power, and, when combined with fungal and intelligence cannot be overestimated. Yan need most the means of education. The grown up of your race are advancing and have advanced in intelligence very much since your emancipation. THE EDUCATION OF THE PROPER

elective franchise, is to vote for none but honest and capable men for any office. My advice would be to discard all partisan views, to disband all colored political organizations. * * The great want of your race is homes—land to cultivate which is your own. We have in the South land in great abundance for ten times the whole population of the South. We have all the open land which was cultivated before your emandpation. We have open land enough to furnish you all with good homes and to cultivate, if it was properly distributed. It is all of good quality. An industrious man could make a good living on any of it. Vast quantities of these lands are now uncultivated and are the richest in the world. This land belongs mostly to the white race. You arrayed yourselves and your influence against them. You became active politicians, and sought to

BULE AND OPPRESS THE SOUTHERN PROPLE BULE AND OPPRESS THE SOUTHERN PROPLE
by your Yankee Iriends. They have ruled and
ruled the country since the war, by your support.
You organized your whole race in hostility to the
Southern people. To counteract this the white
race organized against you all nationalities.
This color-line was a line to fight over and across.
Matters had nearly reached that point. If that
issue becomes general all over the South it must
result in the destruction of your race. With the
assumption of your natural position of friends
and allies of the Southern white people, the legislation of the South would become friendly toward
your people. Left to themselves, the white race,
having a direct interest in your wolfare and prosperity, would seek, by just laws, to advance your
interests and to qualify you for good citizens.
Without the labor of your race the great body of
the iand in the South would go uncultivated,
Without this land to cultivate you could not live.
There is, therefore,

A DEPENDENCE RETWEEN THE RACES—

A DEFENDENCE RETWEEN THE RACES—
the one on the other—which makes the prosperity of either impossible without the well-being of the other. If you cease your hostility to the white race of the South, and fall into the general policy and intents of the South, and identify your-selves in interest with them, and vote for none but honest and capable men for office, we would correct the abuses which have crept into every department of business. The wisest statemannship would adopt measures which would in the end enable you to get homes of your own and land to cultivate. The Federal and State Governments are equally interested in the people, who are citiens of both, having permanent homes, and in their prosperity and well-being, and in the aggregate wealth which good citienship, industry and a thrifty and permanently-fixed population, identified with soil, will be sure to beget. Liberty, with the means of comfortable livelihood, is a great blessing; liberty with pasperism means the just the work-house and the penitentiary system of slavery. Liberty of this last kind is but a name—a delusion. It is a common condition of dependence so nearly akin to slavery as to have but little practical value. My colored friends, give up politics as a pursuit. It only pays the efficients, it does not leed and clothe your wife and children. That man is your best friend who tells you how to return to your friendly relations with your old friends and neighbors, and who points out the way to you of solid presperity, and who proposes to adopt laws friendly to your interests. A DEPENDENCE BETWEEN THE RACES-

The Secrets which they Swore not to Divulge.

The New York Sun (anti-Beecher) has the fol-lowing: The report that Foreman Chester Carpenter caused the disagreement among the scan-dal jurors after they had unantmously voted to return a verdict for Mr. Beecher, by saying that his son-in-law, Mr. Wood, had a bet upon the result of the trial, does not seem to have much foundation. Mr. Carpenter admits that he spoke of the bet, and explains it thus: After Mr. Beach's attack upon the foreman the other jurors re-proached him for not having resented it on the spot. He said that the plaintiff's senior counsel ould not have known that he favored the defend in-law, believing that he would cast his vote for Tilton, bet a five-dollar hat that Beecher would not get a verdict. All the jurors, Mr. Carpenter says, knew very well what he meant, and no bad impression was created among them. Certainly the remark was not instrumental in bringing abo a disagreement, for the jury was never unani-During seven ballotings they stood 11 to 1, the

single juror for Tilton being, of course, Mr. Jef-frey. Once they stood six to six, but the true vote was nine to three. The Beecher men wavered

turned. Mr. Carpenter says he had a great deal to contend with in the jury-room, two or three jurors being discontented because they were not foreman. "It is not difficult to believe that we never had a unanimous vote for Mr. Beecher," he said: "if we had we should have gone down to the court-room so quick that it would have made our heads avain."

Samuel Flate speaks of the foreman in terms that can hardly be considered complimentary, but he corroborates his assertion that the jury that the corroborates his assertion that the jury that the corroborates his assertion that the jury that the pup the result of the trial, it was apparent that he merely referred to it to show that not even his own family knew which side he favored. He said his daughter had told him of the bet, and for a moment there was a feeling of suspicion among the jurors. An explanation was demanded of Mr. Carpenter, and he gave it to the entire satisfaction of all in the jury-room. It did not, Mr. Flate said, make a particle of difference in Mr. Williams and the said. "that his son.in-law had bet on Beecher we might have had some cause for suspicion, but it was perfectly evident that he only spoke of the waget to show us that his relatives did not know which side he favored. Why," continued Mr. Davis, "I had the vary same experience myself. When I came home my son asked me why I had left him to suppose that I was in favor of Mr. Beecher, as he had better that the energy and the evidence against Henry Ward Beecher. The jury never agreed upon vendict, but, as both sides were, anxious to make the best record possible, we sometimes gave them a vote and they occasionally gave us one. It was by this means that we stood at one time eleven to one and at another six to six. But nine to reconsider the cubiect. We all the one time leven to one and at another six to six. But nine to reconsider the subject. We all the words, and in the rest and they occasionally gave us one. It was by this means that we could not then anything, and to believe the six possi

New York Yesterday.

New York Yesterday.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has given public notice that the company is ready to each, at par and interest, its bonds maturing November 1.

The order to show cause why the order of arrest for Tweed on the \$5,000,000 civil suit should not be vacated or the \$5,000,000 civil suit should not be vacated or the \$5,000,000 hail reduced, granted on the motion of defendant's counsel, and withdrawn by them recently, has been renewed.

John Dehan, a 'longshorsman, who killed his wife in Brooklyn June 1, plead guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and has been sentened to the penitentiary for seven years.

A Millord, Pa., dispatch of the 8th says: Last light a bill in equity was filed in the county clerk's office at this place by the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company against the Eric Railway Company upon consolidated mortgages for \$50,000,000. To-day a subpena was served, and the Court of Common Pleas of Pike county appointed Precident Jewett receiver. The proceedings were auxiliary to like proceedings in the State of New York upon the same mortgages. Bonds in \$50,000 were filed.

The failure of a broker named Jacob Rubins to meet his engagements caused considerable trouble in Wall street. His embarrassments were brought about by a shurp decline in gold. In congequence of his failure the clearings at the gold exchange bank were delayed over an hour. Hubins also has some twenty-six thousand shares of Western Union and Lake Shore, which were sold out privately during the day. The amount of gold in volved was about \$2,000,000, and the leases incurred were not large, and will probably not cause any other failures.

New York, July 9 .- Mutuals, 9; Atlantics, 2-

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

FAREWELL OF THE AMERICAN TEAM

DEPARTURE FOR "AULD SCOTIA." DON CARLOS REPORTED ON THE RUN.

DORREGARAY GAINS THE PYRENEES

of Canada and Her Intimacy with the United States - Moody and Sankey Try the Soothing Effects of Music-The Rhone Rising, and Further Flooods Feared, &c.

The American Team Lunched and Started for Scotland. BELPAST, July 9.—The members of the Amcan rifle team, accompanied by the mayor of Bel-fact spent to-day visiting the principal manufac-teries of the city. They were enthusiastically tories of the city. They were enthusiatically cheered by the operatives. At lunch the mayor proposed the health of the team, remarking that friendly contests, such as those at Dublin and Belfast, tanded to increase friendship between the two nations, and ought to be encouraged. Colonel Gildersleve, replying to the toat, returned thanks, and raiterated the expressions of gratitude of the team for the cordiality they had eyerywhere met in Ireland. Nowhere, he said, was it more marked than in Belfast, whose industrial activity struck the American team and other visitors most favorably. other visitors most favorably.

The gentlemen of the American rifle team left this city this afternoon for Glasgow.

NO MORE TEAM MATCHES. BELFAST, July 2.—Col. Gildersleeve to-day received letters from the secretary of the National Rifle Association, inviting the Americans to shoot on the lith instant at Wimbledon, against a team of eight, picked from the United Ringdom, the range to be 1,000 yards, and each man to have thirty shots. Col. Gildersleeve has replied, declining the proposition. He says the Americans have determined to adhere to their original plan of engaging in only one team match on this side the Atlantic. He thanks the secretary for the invitation. the Atlantic. He thanks the vertex, invitation.

A letter of a similar character has been sent to Mr. Parsons, adjutant of the English eight, in response to his letter of July 5, proposing a match between the Americans and a team of eight selected from the four mationalities of the United Kingdom. For the present all team matches are off, and it is not likely that any new ones will be made.

made. The Americans will be at Wimbledon in the lotter part of next week and take part in the shooting for the Albert cup, and other matches open to all comers.

The opinion gains ground here that the English are afraid to meet the Americans except on terms unfavorable to the latter.

MORE COMPLIMENTS TO AMERICAN SKILL. MORE COMPLIMENTS TO AMERICAN SKILL.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Hamilton, of the Irish
team, writes to the Standard indorsing Mr. Parsons' lotter of yesterday in reply to newspaper
criticisms. He says: "I have shot against the
American team both in the United States and
Ireland. I can say with confidence there never
has been any team in this country able to beat
them. I do not mean we have not as good individual shots, but their organization is simply
perfect. Discipline will always beat superior individual strength in such contests.

"The members of the American team have shot
together for over a year. If one member by accident gets off the target another is able at once to
get him on again. Ool. Gildersleeve has assured
me that men only win by the minutest trifle. In
America the Irish made a higher score than the
best they ever made for the Eleho shield, and
yet, although, it is true, by accident, we were
beaten.

"The following week, when competting for indi"The following week, when competing for indi"The following week, when competing for indi-

beaten.

'The following week, when competing for individual prizes, they made 52 points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29 was again better than any they ever made for the Elcho shields, while the Americans averaged 161.16, which is higher than the best individual score ever made at Wimbledon. Yet, in the Abercoon-cup match for the se-

BELFAST, July 8.—A farewell banquet was given to the American team this afternoon. Mr. Robert Thompson, a prominent merchant, presided, and made a speech, wishing the Americans every success. Mayor Lindsay entered near the close of the banquet and presented Colonel Gildersleeve with the cup won by him at Clandebaye. The Mayor said the citizens of Belfast were glad the cup was going to America. Colonel Gildersleeve returned thanks, and declared he should ever consider the cup his most important trophy. After further speeches and toasts, the company rose, and the visitors proceeded to the pier to take the

STEAMER FOR GLASGOW,
escorted by the mayor and a delegation of citizens. Thousands of people lined the docks and
plers to see them off, and there was loud and
hearty cheering as the vessel steamed out. The
party will visit the Scotch lakes to-merrow and
expect to arrive in Edinburgh in the evening.

The New Direct Cable has two Flaws. Loxdon, July 2.—To-day's Telegraph, in its financial article, says: The steamship Prussian, which has arrived at Liverpool from Quebec, spoke the steamship Faraday on the 1st instant, in latitude 49, longitude 43 deg, 30 min, engaged with direct United States cable, which was buoyed in two places. There was a heavy swell at the

the delay in the opening of traffic is sufficiently explained.

THE TIMES PATS CANADA ON THE BACK.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times, in an article on Lord Dufferin's speech, says Canada has been advancing rapidly, but not fast or with so free a trade as the United States. If any Canadians formerly felt a lurking wish to join the republic they became loyal when they saw the coormous load of debt and taxes left by the civil war. Canadians might, however, have sought annexation ere this, in some fit of petulance if the mother country had left them any greivance. But on the whole they scarcely felt the restraint of the imperial government. Canadian loyalty has been admirable, but we may yet have to call for larger proofs of patriotism if we intend to knit the colonies into firmer union with the mother country, so as to make them a source of strength instead weakness in time of war.

MOODY AND SANKEY EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, July 9.—The hall in which Moody is holding his meeting in Chamberwell was crowded last night one hoxr before the beginning of the vervices. The building was also surrounded by a crowd which broke through the outsides gates, and it was this that created the panic inside the hall, which was only stilled by music. The congregation remained standing while the incoming crowd was quieted by a statement from Moody that the meeting would not be held unless they retired. A ministers' meeting to consuit with Mr. Moody as to the future will be held on Monday next, when Mr. Moody's work here will close. He has met the London committee, who have decided to continue noon prayer meetings under the management of the best man they can find.

ENTERNATIONAL MAYORS' BANGUET. MOODY AND SANKEY EXCITEMENT.

INTERNATIONAL MAYORS' BANQUET.

LONDON, July 9.—All the foreign mayors to whom were sent invitations to the international Banquet, at Guild hall, on the 29th inst., have accepted except two.

Retreat of Dorregaray-Don Carlos and Staff

Fugitives.

Madrid, July 9-Official dispatches report that the Carlist General Dorregaray, after reaching the villages of Augues and Casbas, at the foot of Mount Guara, between Huesca and Jaca, succeeded in entering the Boltana district, in Aragon, near the Pyrenees. Three brigades are actively pursuing him.

The impercial says Don Carlos and staff have hurriedly decamped from Trevino to avoid pursuit.

THE ALPOSSISTS RELIEVAN
Vittoria and entered the city on Wednesday
The Carlists have been defeated at Trevine will
a loss of 400 killed and 60 prisoners. They are re
treating to the northern part of Alava.

Paris, July 2.—The waters of the Rhone are rising, and inundations are feared. The town of Lisieux and vicinity, in the department of Calvados, has been damaged by inundation to the amount of two million francs.

The Inter-College Regatta. The Inter-College Regatta.

SARATOGA, July 2.—The crews on Saratoga lake are all in practice. Yale has changed one man and taken a new shell. These changes have lowered her stock slightly, although the blue seems to be still favorites. The Williams crew injured their boat yesterday, but are out in her to-day. The report of a change in the programme is untrue. The freshmen race will occur at 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, sad the university race at 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon.

PRIZES DECLINED.

Historical Sketch of his Life and Characte Yesterday the news of the death of Francis Preston Blair, jr., reached his family in Washington, and under circumstances peculiarly painful. His distinguished brother, Mr. Montgomery Blair, was in attendance at Silver Spring upon his venerable father, now eighty-four years of age, and very ill, so much so that it was deemed dent to communicate to him the sad intell impropent to communicate to nine the san intelli-gence from St. Louis, fearing the results the shock would give. To his mother the blow at this time was unexpected, but she bore up under it bravely, though obliged to be left alone with her dying husband, for Judge Blair made immediate arrangements at Silver Spring to leave for St. Leuis last evening, and did so. In the political councils of the nation

THE BLAIR PANILY have held, since 1834, a conspicuous piace, and the grandfather of the deceased, James Biair, was, previous to that date, Attorney General of the State of Kentucky, in which Commonweath Francis P. Blair, jr., was born at Lexington, February 19, 1821. In 1841 he was graduated at Princeton College, and removing to the city of St. Louis he pursued the protession of the law. In a sketch, like this, necessarily made from meagre data and hurriedly, only the most noticebe referred to, and yet we are fully aware that it is rich in interesting incident pertaining to his more private relations. As far back as 1845 Gen. Blair made a trip to the Rocky Mountains with a party of trappers, and when war with Mexico was declared he joined the forces of Kearney and Doninhan, in New Mexico, as a private soldier, and served until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis. With his father he supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848, and at that early date was opposed to the exten-sion of slavery into the Territories. In 1882 he was a Free Soil member of the Legislature of Missouri and in 1854. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from the St. Louis district over the celebrated Mr. Kennett, who had defeated Col. Thomas H. Benton two years previously for the same office. This is a strong indication of his popularity at that time. In this Congress he greed on the Committee of Private Land Claims. He was was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Con-gress, and was promoted to the chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1861 he was made colonel of volunteers, and in 1862 was army. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, but resigned his seat to take charge of his command in the field. One of Gen. Blair's

MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES gress, which convened on July 4, 1861, was in defense of President Lincoln from the charge of Mr. Riehardson, of Illinois, to the effect that Gen. Scott was forced to fight the battle of Ball Run against his better judgment. The following extract from his speech will show the tenor of the whole: "But I have another purpose far more important, and that is that the President shall retain the confidence of the people of this country—of all who are in favor of preserving the Union; but as long as he is held out as interposing and forcing the commanding general to fight a battle against his will, he cannot command that confidence. When the country knows the truth, as they will know, that the President did not take the responsibility to order a battle before our troops were prepared for it, he will retain, as he deserves, the confidence of the people of this country in the war." gress, which convened on July 4, 1861, was in de

deserves, the confidence of the people of this country in the war."

To General, then Colouel, Blair the success of the effort of Captain Stokes to remove munitions of war and arms from the St. Louis aresnal in the latter part of April, 1801, was largely due, and he was in cemmand of the First regiment at the battle of Springheld, where the gallant Lyon met his death. November 2, 1861, Central Fremont took leave of his command and was superceded by General Hunter. Fremont's course in Missouri had roused intense opposition, and Colonel Blair was specially prominent as an antagouist. General Fremont had him arrested on the charge of using disrespectful language to his superior, and it is probably true that his influence with the Cabinet in Washington contributed much towards Fremont's removal. General Hunter, however, was soon superceded by General Halleck. To foliow General Blair through ALL HIS MILITARY HISTORY

would fill a volume. Very much of it has been recently outlined by "General Sherman's Memorrs" and the cristicisms thereon. Suffice it to say, it was one of devotion to the cause of the Government, and most useful in all its results. Heturning to civil life, General Blair assumed at once a commanding position, and he brought an action against the judges of an election hold in St. Louis, November 7, 1865, for refusing to receive his vote, offered without the test eath required by Missouri's new constitution, and from this date his more active sympathies with the Democratic party may be reckoned, and in less than three years he was denouncing the "reconstruction policy of the Radicals," to use his own language, openly: and it was on the 30th of June, 1888, that he wrote his famous letter to Col. James O. Brodhead. In this letter he advocated the idea that the President-elect should declare the reconstruction "acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

The National Democratic Convention assembled in New York, Saturday, July 4, 1888, and Seymour and Blair were nominated; and General Biair's letter of acceptance, dated July 13, was quite as ill-timed, in a political sense, as his Brodhead letter. The election took place November 3, and Seymour and Blair were nominated; and General Biair's letter of acceptance, dated July 13, was quite as ill-timed, in a political sense, as his Brodhead letter. The election took place November 3, and Seymour and Blair were found as the State of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Gregon. In the official count the State of Louisiana was thrown out.

In the first session of the Forty-second Congress, which convened March 4, 1871, General Biair took his seat as

SENATOR FROM MISSOURI,
and his colleague was Carl Schurz. His first
speech was on the resolution of Mr. Sherman, of
Ohio, offered March Is, in regard to the Ku-Kiux
Kian. It was very bitter against the policy of
the Administration. In the second season of the
same Congress he offered, January 22, a resolution that the President be requested to open negotiations with Spain for the purchase and cession of the island of Ouba, and whenever the
question came up relating to the suppression of
the ku-Kiux he ranged himself violently against
the plans and bills brought forward by the Administration side of the Senate.

For two years past General Biair has been a
great sufferer from sickness, and on several cocasions it was expected that he would die. He has
been treated by the new principle of the transfusion of blood, and latterly he seemed to be getting
strong, and certainly appeared better than he has
for a long time. His death yesterday was wholly
unexpected by his friends, and will take the
country by surprise. He was a man of great
nerve and force of character, impatient of restraint and violent when opposed. He had much
of vigor, of intellect, and was always brave in
deed and word. His reputation for integrity was
clear of all reproach, and all his private life was
of unblemished character. At the time of his
death he was fifty-four years of age. He was devoted to his father and reversneed his mother,
and was ever alert in the protection of the honor
and fame of the family name.

Ex-State Treasurer Parker - Travel Unimpeded.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—The proceedings in the trial of ex-Treasurer Parker to-day were very important. Ladd, the missing witness, who had attempted to abscond, was arrested, and testified that Parker told him that \$450,000 in coupon State bonds had been given him of which his tined that Parkertold him that \$440,000 in coupon State bonds had been given him, of which his share was \$150,000. This was when the final settlement was made by the State with Financial Agent Limpton. Ladd also swore that Parker asked him to have these coupons funded by an agent of Parker. The coupons belonged to the State.

The differences between the Savannah and Charleston railroad and the Central railroad have been so far adjusted that there is no further interruption in through travel.

Educational Interests to be Looked After. PROVIDENCE, R. L., July 9.—At a meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, to-day, officers were elected and a resolution adopted that we recognize in the proposed international exhibition of education at Philadelphia an instrumentality of the greatest value for the promotion of educational progress in all parts of the country, and that we would earnestly urge upon teachers and upon educational sutbortities the importance of making early and ample preparations for send-ing contributions thereto, in order that it may in the highest degree serve the purposes intended.

BALTIMONE, July 9.—Jacob Miller, a brewer, aged thirty-five years, fell through a hatchway at the Bayview brewery, near this city, to-day, and was instantly killed.

KRY WEST, July 9.—J. V. Harris, the health officer at this port, reports that two deaths occurred here yesterday from yellow fever.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Ounsed for Loader to-day made application for a reduction of ball from \$5,000. The judge refused the application, considering the amount fixed by the district attorneys a proper one.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The returns of the election for members of the Provincial Legistature have been received from the entire province. The Government party claim a majority of 15, while the Opposition only concede them a majority of 5. The reception at Montreal yesterday of Montre in the french church last evening. Addresses were delivered by the Irish and French Catholics.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS,

THE FISH QUESTION STILL OPEN.

MPRISONED INDIANS TO BE COMFORTED.

Death of Special Agent Daniel G. Lobdell.

Reports From National Bunks Express Wants an Increase in Bates

and Navy News, &c., &c. Call for Bational Bank Reports.

Squaws and Papooses to Go South.

Freight on Money.

There was a consultation at the Treasury Department yesterday between Secretary Bristow, Treasurer New and Mr. Shoemaker, of Adams' Express Company, upon the subject of increased rates for the transportation of national bank notes sent here for redemption, but no decision was reached.

Chaplain Geo. A. Crawford to the navy yard, Boston. Detached—Lieut. Wm. H. Webb from the Lackawanna on the 19th of May last, and subsequently in charge of the crew of that vessel to New York, and placed on waiting orders; Chaplain Wesley O. Holway from the navy yard, Boston, and leave granted for eight months.

The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$2,220,152; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$59,675,500; coin, \$69,130,112; including coin certificates, \$23,638,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$375,771,580.

Daniel G. Lobdell, supervising special agent under the Commissioner of Customs of the Treasury Department, died at the Ebbitt house, in this city, at 250 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was the oldest special Treasury agent in the service, and was known as the father of the bonded warehouse system. He was a native of Fort Plain, N. Y.

for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted First Lieut. Wm. F. Rey-noids, First artillery. Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall has been relieved from duty in the De-partment of Dakota, and ordered to report to the examining board in New York city for promo-tion.

tire all circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars of the following banks, the notes of that denomination having been successfully counterfeited: The First, Third and Traders' National banks, Chicago; First National bank, Paxtoo, Ill.; First National bank, Canton, Ill. National banks throughout the country are re-quested to return all notes of these banks of the denomination of five dollars to the Treasury for redemption, and no additional issues of this de-nomination will hereafter be issued to these banks.

cards were issued during the fiscal year just ended, against 91,079,000 for the previous fiscal and one sixth per cent. The value of the ordinary poetage stamps during the flacal year ended June 30, 1875, was \$18,271,479, an increase of \$995, 237 over the previous year; of newspaper and periodical stamps, \$815,902.47; of ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers, \$4,124,477.34, an increase of \$232,288,50; of postal cards, \$1,076,100; of total issues for sale to the public, \$23,288,018.81, an increase of \$2,219,701.05 over the previous fiscal year.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob an Express Car -Engineer Killed.
THREE HAUTE, July & -Long Point, Illinois, on the Vandalia railroad, where the attempted express robbery occurred, is situated in the middle There Haute, July 2.—Long Point, Illinois, on the Vandalia railroad, where the attempted express robbery occurred, is situated in the middle of a dense wood, no person living within a mile and a half of the station. Last night about midnight, when passenger train No. 5, bound east, Conductor Fraley and Engineer Milo Ames in charge, stopped at the water-tank two men boarded the engine, one from each side, and ordered the engine, one from each side, and ordered the engineer to start the engine. The engineer, after a few moments' hesitation, obeyed the order. After the starting of the train one of the robbers remarked, "We will run this thing ourselves," and immediately beth the robbers fired at the engineer, killing him instantly. The fireman, who was standing upon the tender, ran to the rear of the train to alarm the train-men, he having heard the conversation and comprehended the situation at once. While this was taking place on the engine a confederate of the robbers had detached the Adams Express car from the cars in the rear.

The whole party of robbers then ran the train to a point about two miles from the station, where they stopped, and proceeding to the door of the Express car demanded admittance. The Express messenger, Mr. Burke, told them he was ready for them, and that if they ent-red they would be dead men. The robbers then commenced dring into the car, and the messenger any it seemed to him there were a dozen of them, as the shote came from all sides. The conductor and train men, seeing the position of afairs, set about to pursue the robbers, but could find only one revolver on the train. They, however, discovered two soldiers armed with carbines, and with these weapons the train men and soldiers started after the robbers. When they came up to the train all was quiet, the robbers having fled. They found the dead body of the hammer used to knock out the ocuping pin may serve possibly as a clue to the murderers. The train men speak in very high terms of pluck and course of the same and should his murd

New ORLEANS, July 2.—Emile Gerard, a store-keeper of Labsdieville, Assumption parish, was shot and killed by a drunken negro en the 4th of July.

Alexandria Newton was to-day sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Justice Boundonay. The day to be hereafter appointed by the Gov-ernor.

Mational Currency the Democratic Idea-

The Arcadian of this week has the following ignificant letter from Hon. Benj. F. Butler, which we print in extense for the purpose of future

Perhaps the most noticeable event of the last month has been the action of the Democracy in their State convention in Chio upon the question of the currency. Their resolutions recognize the fact that a national stable constitutional currency of equable value, may be made not of the precious motals. To this it has been objected that such a currency is not consistent with the true Democratic principles of Andrew Jackson. This is a mistake. The contest of Jackson with the banks was founded upon the idea that it was the duty of the Government to issue a constitutional currency for the use of the people, not to be controlled or regulated by banks. In the then state of the country, gold and silver were the only materials used as currency open to him, and Jackson adopted those as the instruments with which to carry on his war with the monopolies. The materials to be stamped with the governmental value, however, were but the incident to his fundamental idea that it was the duty of the Government to provide the people with a national currency.

Our large public dobt now provides the means RETIREMENT OF FIVE-DOLLAR NOTES. of Freight on Currency for Redemption - Financial - Army

The Comptroller of the Currency has called spon the National banks for reports showing their condition at the close of business on Wednes-day, June 20.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior, General Cowsn, has directed Indian Commissioner Smith to many out the recommendation of General Sheridan allowing the Indian apprives at St. Augustine, Fla., to have their families with them.

Financial. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$372,389.95. The customs receipts were \$688,176.34.

Death of Special Agent Lobdell.

Army Gazette.

Retirement of Five-dollar Notes. The Comptroller of the Currency desires to retire all circulating notes of the denomination of

Postal Affairs, 1875.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has made a report, showing that 107,616,000 postal

Entry of Canadian Goods in Bond.

Under this head the New York Times of the 1st instant, announced a decision of Secretary Bristow upon a question presented by Sir Edward Thornton to Secretary Fish, and by him referred to the Treasury Department, relating to a supposed conflict between the regulations of that Department and the treaty of Washington as to Canadian merchandise intended for export, and forwarded in transit over the territory of the United States. Inasmuch as the subject is still under advisement at the Treasury Department, the announcement that Secretary Bristow had made a reply was not only premature, but the statement purporting to give the nature of such reply was wholly unwarrantable and unautherized.

Arrest of Counterfeiters. Arrest of Counterfeiters.

The secret service division of the Treasury Department yesterday received information by tolegraph of the arrest at Oroville, California, of Montione Sebastinano and Augustina Buasai, two members of the notorious Marysville gang of counterfeiters. The two men who were arrested were in Oroville during the recent session of the Democratic convention, and managed, in consequence of the crowded condition of the saloons, to get rid of quite a number of their bogus coins. Sebastinano was, however, arrested, and diligent search made by the detectives for Buasai, who was found asleep under a tree. The prisoners were both brought to Marysville, near to which their factory was situated. The officers found there a number of quarter eagles, together with a lot of material for counterfeiting purposes. The prisoners were taken to San Francisco, where they were committed for want of bail.

At the further hearing before United States
Commissioner Shields of the case of the four
sailors who, on the 13th of May last, stole the
ship Mary Chilton out of the harbor of San
Andreas, United States of Colombia, the prosecution decided to treat it as a case of piracy.
The testimony of Cantain William H. Harvey The testimony of Captain William H. Harvey was partially taken. He was one of the two pas-sengers in the vessel when the crew, commanded by the mate, weighed anchor and sailed out of sengers in the vessel when the crew, commanded by the mate, weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor, leaving the captain ashore. Captain Harvey deposed that he had been waiting at the port of San Andreas for an opportunity to get a passage to Aspinwall, or to any other port whence he might take a steamer for his home in Baltimore. He made the acquaintance of Captain John A. Syphetrick, commanding the Mary Chilton, and arranged with him and the American Consular agent in that port for a passage to Aspinwall. On the evening before the vessel was to sail witness went aboard, and, after disposing of his luggage, went to sleep in his nammock. About 90 clock he was awakened by the weighing of the anchor. He went on deck and inquired for Captain Syphetrick. David Lawson, the mate, said, "I'm captain. I'm going to take this vessel to sea, to make money." Captain Harvey then begged to be put ashore somewhere, and was refused and threatened.

On the next morning, while the mate, Lawson, was sleeping, Capt. Harvey persuaded one of the crew, Wm. Barrett, to "stand by him." and got control of the helm. He turned the ship about and steered back for San Andreas. When in sight of the town Lawson ascended to the deck, and instantly comprehending the situation drove the witness from the wheel and a second time herded the ship for the sea. Trenty hours later, in a roadstead off the coast of Nicaragua, Lawson went ashore in a cance to "dispose of a part of the cargo," as he anneunced, and an hour later the witness resoned from the westel in another cance, leaving his luggage aboard. Witness reported the piracy to every official he could find, and with many delays and great difficulty made his way to New Orleans, and thence to his home in Baltimore.

The counsel for the prisoners asked for an adjournment before entering upon a cross-examination, and it was granted. It is intimated that an extraordinary defense is to be set up, involving a romantic story about a woman.

Record of Fire. CALAIS, ME., July 9—A fire last night destroyed the Methodist church, valued at \$22,000, and two stores. Total loss, \$53,000.
Cincinnart, July 9.—A fire at Middleport, Ohio, this merning destroyed nine business houses and three dwellings on Second street, between Ruliand and Walnut. Total loss, \$44,000. Insurance small.

THE MEN WHO STOLE A SHIP.

Romance from the Caribbean Sea-A Woman Said to be in the Background.

Hop. John Ambler Smith and Judge Alex. Morton, of Richmond, were in town yesterday. Secretary Delano has returned to Washington, and has resumed his duties at the Interior De partment. partment.

Hon. L. L. Lewis, of Culpeper Court-house, United States attorney for the Eastern district of Virginia, is at the St. James.

Judge Robert W. Hughes, of Norfolk, who has been holding court in Alexandria during the present week, is stopping at the St. James.

A Freak of Lightning.

During the thunder-storm on Tuesday evening, a house owned by Mrs. Farron and occupied by a Mrs. Cooper and family, at the corner of First avenue and Fourth street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., avenue and Fourth street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was struck and very badly damaged by light-ning. The electric fluid first struck a large willow-tree in front of the house, a portion of the fluid passing down the trunk of the tree to the bottom, and leaving a deep groove. Another portion passed along a projecting branch, and from its end entered the dwelling, tearing off the gatter and clapboards outside and the lath and plaster within. A large pier giasa, which was hanging in the front room between the windows, was broken to atoms, and pieces of the glass were driven into the wood-work. The interior of the house presented a scene of devastation. Mrs. Clooper had just rison from her seatat the window to attend to her baby in another part of the room, and thereby probably saved her life. As it was, she and the baby were stunned by the shock, but soon recovered.

SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS.

LONGFELLOW'S POETIC FAILURE.

BEAUTY AND GLORY OF OUR CITY.

Analysis of Tennyson's New Drama.

Where Familiar Things Come From Shadows and Shadings-Queen Mary speare's Death Mask-Rules for the Female Figure, &c.

Mozart's Grave. A Paris correspondent of the Amateur writes: Auber died rich, covered with years and with "Auber died rich, covered with years and with glory; Mosart at thirty-six, poor and neglected. Auber will soon possess a tombstone; but Mosart will never have one for this reason: He died in the morning of a gloomy winter's day; the same evening his body was carried to a common vault, accompanied by a few persons only. In the following night there was a terrible storm, the cemetery was inundated, devastated. And since then no one has ever been able to discover the spot where he was interred."

ment (but, on the contrary, with a great saving use of the pace without contrary of the sun of the pace without and contrary of the sun of the pace without the pace with the pace without the pace with the pace with the pace without the pace with the pace with the pace without the pace with the pace without the pace with the pace with

The following analysis, from the London Times, of Tennyson's "Queen Mary," is interesting and

rich imagination, but an indolent writer, was probably the most successful in the production of poems of this kind, pro re note, as he was the author of the most beautiful and effective poetical poems of this kind, gro re nats, as he was the author of the most beautiful and effective poetical addresses ever delivered in presence of college societies in our country. Not a single verse or canto of Longiellow's affusion bears the stamp of the genius which wrote "Evangeline" and "finwatha." Weak hackneyed and puerile are many of the lines; so trite their morale and so weak their rythm and so destitute of rich originality their sentiment. Yet a touch of Longiellow's scholastic pride redeems the verses from staiences and unprofitableness. How dimly shines Long-ellow's genius in such a verse as the following: How beautiful is youth! how bright it gleams With its illusions, aspirations, dreams! Book of Reginnings, Story without End, Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend! Aladdin's Lamp, and Fortunatus' Purse. That holds the treasures of the universe! All possibilities are in its hands, No danger daunts it, and no fee withstands; In its sublime audacity of faith, "He thou removed!" it to the mountain saith, And with ambitious feet, secure and proud, Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud!

Carnivorous Nomenclature. Epicureans of carnivorous tastes, who have known the juicy delights of the "porter-house" steaks served by a Delmonico or a Weicker, may have sometimes wondered in the meditative mood of post prandial case why, how and by whom the much affected dish was named. For once we do of post prandial case why, how and by whom the much-affected dish was named. For once we do not turn to old English records for the origin of the homely term. It appears that "porter houses" were known in New York city as long ago as 1814—places of resort for the thirsty and hungry from land and sea; and although characterized by the sale of England's favorite drinks, perter and als, food of all substantial kinds was to be obtained therein. A hungry plot of New York bay once, in the year 1814, entered Morrison's porter house, on Pearl street, at an hour when its larder had been exhausted of the usual cuts of meat, and when they were not procurable at the markets, and gave a generous order for a susper of beel-steake. Morrison had nothing but the beef ordered for the next day's family dinner, in the offered the old pilot a cut, which he accepted, "Yes, my hearty, anything as long as it's a beel-steak." After ravenously devouring, he turned to his host, who was expecting dissatisfaction with the order, "Messmate, another steak just like that." After having finished his steaks and porter, the old pilot ordered his steaks to be "cut off the reasting piece for the future," and soon his companions learned the good that lies in the "small loin steak," and Morrison was obliged to instruct his butcher to cut his sirioins into steaks for his customers, and the butcher, ordering his subordinates and messengers, designated them as the "porter-house steaks," and increasing custom and extending repute soon established the term now so common in all esting-houses of our country and England.

Shakspeare's Death-Mask.

Shakspeare's Death-Mask. Louis Becker, the painter, found in 1849, in the possession of a brio-a-brac dealer in Mayence, a death-mask, which the curious and learned in such matters now declare to be the mask taken of Shakspeare's dead face. The mask was in the care of Prof. Owen, of London, until Becker's death, in 1845, when it was restored to his family in Darmstadt, in whose hands it now remains. A death-mask of the great poet would be invaluable, as praving and testing his portraits, &c., and Prof. Schasinausen, of Bonn, has devoted to the proof of its genuineness a profound and erudite essay, published recently in the Tenth Year Book of the German Shakspearean Society. Certain irregularities and the expression of the skin attest to the fact that the mask was taken from a dead face and was not the work of art alone, and the celor of hairs discovered in the plaster, as well as that applied in paint to the ceard and hair of the bust, correspond with the color of locks of hair preserved and believed to have been cut from Shakspeare's head. The rude work proves its somewhat ancient origin, and the date of 1616, that of Shakspeare's death, is cut in the interior of the plaster in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the figures were cut at the time of the original casting. Goethe once made an error praising the beauty of formation of a skull supposed to be Raphael's, but which was afterwards proved to be that of Canon Adjutorit but this mask of Shakspeare shows his unusual breadth of forchead, 145 mille metres, and the features indicate the age at which the immortal bard died, fifty-two.

The Right of Ownership of Private Letters. Mr. E. S. Drone has an interesting article in the "Legal and Financial Register" for July on the subject, "Writers" Rights in Letters after Transmission." We make the following extracts:

was written, mailed and received by the person to whom it is addressed. Has the writer any rights in a letter after it has thus pass ed out of his possession into that of the receiver? May he dictate to the receiver what use shall not be made of it? Has he any control over it? Or does the receiver become the sole propristor and controller as soon as the letter is delivered to him by the post—privileged to make of it any use he picases?

"This question is of primary importance to literary men, and not unfrequently has a practical interest to merchante and others. In this country it is a third of a century old—having first arisen in 1841, when the illustrious Judge Story decided a controversy concerning the letters written by Washington. In England it is much older, for a century ago (1774) the famous letters written by Lord Ubesterfield to his son were the subject of litigation. Nor was this the origin of the question. In 174 Alexander Pope went into court to find out what rights he had in the correspondence which had passed between him and Swiff, and which some enterprising publisher had printed without consulting the poet's wishes.

"Does the writer lose all control over letters after transmission because they lack the charm of literary finish, the qualities to instruct or entertain the general reader? Are they excluded from the rule applied to letters of illurary value on the ground that the law does not notice trifles? Or, is the same rule applicable to letters of all linds, without regard to their quality or value? This question has been debated for more than a century. It was first raised in Pope's case, where the delense set up was that there could be no property in ordinary private letters not intended for publication. It was also argued that a letter seed to make the publication has been debated for more than a century. It was first raised in Pope's case, where the delense set up was that there could be no property in ordinary private letters with a receiver when had not been writted for the private and